

BELPER
Urban District Council.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1938.

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BELPER :

G. C. BRITTAIN & SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, KING STREET.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE,

December 31st, 1938.

Councillor J. W. BLACKHAM (Chairman).

„ F. C. BATEMAN.
„ J. E. BENNETT.
„ J. W. FLINDERS.
„ S. FROGGATT.
„ J. H. HAWKINS.
„ H. G. MELBOURNE.
„ W. H. ORME.
„ J. W. PATCHETT.
„ D. A. SMEDLEY.
„ C. SMITH.
„ F. C. WAINWRIGHT.
„ D. WILSON, J.P.

Representatives on the Belper Joint Isolation Hospital Committee:

Councillor J. W. BLACKHAM.
„ J. W. FLINDERS.
„ J. W. PATCHETT.

Health Department.

Clerk:

J. PERCY R. PYM, Solicitor, Belper.

Medical Officer of Health:

RICHARD C. ALLEN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H. (Birm.)

Sanitary Inspector:

JOHN A. STATHAM, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and other
Foods Inspector.

Health Visitor:

NURSE HUGHES, County Offices, Derby; Children's Welfare
Clinic, Green Lane, Belper.

BELPER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1938.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is again with great pleasure that I present to you my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, along with the Vital Statistics. This is the eighteenth annual report I have presented.

The population of the district is estimated to be 14,520,

One hundred and sixty-two deaths took place during the year—78 males and 84 females, giving an annual death-rate of 11.08 per 1,000 of the population, against one hundred and sixty-nine deaths in the preceding year, when the death-rate was 10.81 per 1,000.

Two hundred and seventy-eight births were registered during the year, 126 boys and 102 girls, giving a birth-rate of 15.7 per thousand of the estimated population. During the preceding year there were 209 births, with a birth-rate of 14.37 per thousand.

Seventeen deaths occurred to children of under one year of age, the infantile birth-rate being 78.94 per 1,000 births registered. During the preceding year there were seven infantile deaths, giving an infantile death-rate of 38.2 per 1,000 births. A large number of the deaths were ascribed to prematurity, and a larger number can be put down to the cold spells of weather, we had throughout the year.

Forty-four cases of Scarlet Fever were brought to my notice, 14 less than the number reported during the preceding year. Thirty-eight of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. One death was ascribed as due to the malady, and was an adult who had it in a most malignant form. Fourteen cases of Diphtheria were reported to me, nine more than occurred in the preceding year. There was one death from this malady. Diphtheria has been very prevalent, not only in Belper, but also in the surrounding areas.

Year by year I bring to your notice the lack of sewers at Broadholme, Upper and Lower Chevin, Blackbrook and

Swainsley, but so far nothing has been done. Last year I mentioned in the report that the matter was in the Engineer's hands, and it still remains there. I do ask the Council to treat this as a matter of urgency and get on with the work, as this part of the district is growing, and would do so much quicker, if they had the proper amenities. The cesspools in the Chevin area are emptied at such great expense and inconvenience to the inhabitants and passers-by, whilst the whole of the sewage for Broadholme passes into the River Derwent direct.

The farms and cow byres of the district have been visited and inspected on many occasions, and all are now practically in a good and sound condition, but there are a few where improvements are being pressed for.

The hardy annual, "The Sewage Works," situated off Derby Road, is still with us, and the stench therefrom speaks in no uncertain voice, especially during the warm and dry seasons. The inhabitants of this area complain to me most bitterly of the nuisance, and they have every reason for my sympathy. Something must be done to remedy the stench.

During the year an enquiry was held by an Official from the Ministry of Health relative to seven clearance areas. These were at Sotshole, Holbrook Road, Nottingham Road, The Market, Farnah Green, Spencer Road, and Bridge Street, comprising a total of 26 houses. Orders were made for the demolition of all the houses except two, and these were 81 and 83, Bridge Street, which were in the centre of this clearance area. Why these were left, passes my comprehension, as they are a disgrace to the neighbourhood, and will serve no useful purpose in allowing them to remain. It is my intention to bring forward again these two houses as a clearance area in the near future.

Year by year I bring to your notice the watering of the streets and the flushing of the gullies during the dry season, and hope this will get more attention than it has hitherto.

Twenty new houses were built during the year by the Council. They are situated in Marsh Lane Crescent and Belper Lane, and are to house the people who are displaced from the clearance areas. The houses in Marsh Lane Crescent are, in my opinion, the best situated of any the Council have built.

More strict attention should be paid to the letting of houses to unsuitable tenants. Many of the houses in the White-moor and Hunter Road area (commonly known as Shanghai) are already in a dilapidated condition. Many are dirty, wood-work rotted away, and panes of glass broken. Gates and doors outside are broken and covered with mud. If these houses were owned by a private individual such conditions would not be allowed to exist. This is not the condition of every house, as a

few are well looked after by the tenants, and reflect upon them the greatest credit.

It is high time new Byelaws were brought-in concerning the littering of the streets with paper, orange peel, and fruit skins.

I would like to say how grateful I was for the opportunity of being allowed to take a Course at the Civilian Anti-Gas School at Easingwold, and to acknowledge my appreciation of the extraordinarily comprehensive nature of the Course and the clearness and efficiency with which the subject matter was explained to us there.

I must again thank all the Members of the Council and the Clerk, Mr. J. Percy R. Pym, for their valued help; also Mr. J. A Statham, the Sanitary Inspetcor, for his very efficient work and co-operation.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

RICHARD C. ALLEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Belper,

May, 1939.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of District in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,294
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£69,130
General Rate for the Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	11s. 4d.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£288
Total Debt for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	£129,330
Debt for Housing only	...	...	...	...	...	...	£83,278

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Population for the Year 1931	...	...	...	...	...	13,023
Estimated Population for the middle of the Year 1938	...	...	...	...	...	14,520
Number of Houses on the Rate Book at the end of the Year	...	...	...	...	...	3,868
Number of Separate Families	...	...	...	...	...	3,922
Number of New Houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	146
Chief Occupations of Inhabitants—Cotton and Hosiery, Iron-workers, and Coal-mining.	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Births Registered—Males 117, Females 95, Total 212	...	...	...	...	...
Corrected Births—Males 126, Females 102, Total 228.	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Illegitimate Births—Males 4, Females 4, Total 8.	...	...	...	...	...
Still Births—Males 3, Females 6, Total 9.	...	...	...	...	...
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population, 15.7.	...	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births, 16.32.	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Deaths—Males 78, Females 84, Total 162.	...	...	...	...	...
Death-rate per 1,000 of Population, 11.08; last year there were 169 Deaths—Males 82, Females 87, Total 169, the death-rate being 10.8.	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, 78.94, against 38.2 in 1937.	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Women Dying in consequence of Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	One.
Deaths from Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	One.
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	.3
Phthisis Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	.4
Respiratory Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	.61
Death-rate from continued Fever and Diarrhœal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Deaths from Cancer—Males 9, Females 11, Total 20, giving a Death-rate per 1,000 of Population of 1.3.	...	...	...	...	...

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Belper occupies the centre of the County, on the watershed of the River Derwent, which flows from the Western portion from North to South.

It is surrounded by the Rural District of Belper, with the exception of a small portion to the North and North-East, which adjoins the Ripley Urban District. The elevation of the District varies from 200 to 400 feet above sea-level.

Geologically, Belper is divided into areas, roughly separated by the River Derwent. On the east of the river the geological formation belongs in the main to the upper coal measures, with well defined escarpment of millstone grit. On the west of the river the coal measures have been denuded away, larger areas of the millstone being exposed.

Chief occupations of inhabitants: Coal-mining, iron-moulding, cotton and hosiery, and glove-making.

The weekly average of totally unemployed people for the Belper and Milford districts during 1938 was: Males 320, Females 30, Total 350.

The chief industries in the districts are: Textile and Hosiery, Cotton, Stove and Grate Foundries, Iron Foundries, Coal Mining, Building Trades, and Distributive Trades.

Employment Position during the year:—

Textile and Hosiery.—A general improvement maintained throughout the year.

Cotton.—Unsystematic short-time working prevailed.

Stove and Grate Foundries.—A tendency to slackness due to trade depression.

Iron Foundries.—Trade good.

Coal Mining.—Working full time up to trade quota, which entails some short time at month's end.

Building Trades.—Trade good.

Distributive Trades.—Trade good.

I am indebted to the Manager and his Assistant of the Belper Labour Exchange for the above information.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—

Tuberculosis.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held at the County Offices, Derby, and is open on Friday each week from 10 a.m. till 12.30 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Tubercular patients are also visited in their homes from time to time by both the Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Visitor. The County sanatoria are at Walton, near Chesterfield, and at Bretby, near Burton-on-Trent.

Maternity.—No Hospital in the District with the exception of a Maternity Ward at the Public Assistance Institution for poor persons. The Belper Nursing Association has four Nurses, three for Midwifery and one for General Nursing, and there is one private qualified Midwife in the District.

Children.—There is no Children's Hospital in the District. The Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby, has a Children's Ward, and there is also a Children's Hospital in Derby.

Fever.—Belper Joint Isolation Hospital, at Heage, near Belper. Beds: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, 67; Small Pox, 18.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.—The Derbyshire County Council hold a School Clinic and a Child Welfare Centre at the Green Hall, Belper, two days a week, and Dental Surgeons and Ophthalmic Surgeons visit the Centre.

An Orthopædic Hospital for Tubercular Diseases of the Bones and Joints is well established under the Derbyshire County Council at Bretby, near Burton-on-Trent.

Ante-natal Clinics are well established under the County Council, and are under the supervision of a Lady Doctor, engaged by the County Council.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases are at the Royal Infirmary, Derby, there being separate Sessions for the Males and Females.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health holds the D.P.H. Diploma, and his appointment is a part-time one. The Sanitary Inspector holds the two certificates from the Royal Sanitary Institute. This is a whole-time appointment.

Chemical Work.—Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are made free of charge at the County Offices (Derby County Council).

Professional Nursing in the Home.—(a) By one Nurse employed by the Belper Nursing Association; (b) for Infectious Diseases there is no appointed nurse; (c) Midwifery: Three nurses are employed by the Belper Nursing Association, and there is one private Certified Midwife.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Bye-laws with respect to New Buildings and Streets, March, 1926.

Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, October 24th, 1878.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses, April 25th, 1888.

Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances, November 28th, 1878.

Bye-laws with respect to Offensive Trades, October, 1914.

**DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1938,
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND CAUSE.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.												Total Deaths in Public Institution.
	All Males.	Ages. Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 and upwards.	
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the In- sane, etc. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer. Malignant Disease ...	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	6	7
Diabetes	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1
Heart Disease	20	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	15	20	24
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	3
Bronchitis .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Peptic Ulcer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Diarrhœa (under two years)...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2
Puerperal Sepsis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Diseases .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc....	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senility	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17
Snicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Violence	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Other Defined Diseases	7	6	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	5	1	1	3
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	77	83	17	2	2	3	1	3	14	32	38	48	65

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.		1—2 weeks.		2—3 weeks.		3—4 weeks.		Total under 1 month.		1—3 months.		3—6 months.		6—9 months.		9—12 months.		Total Deaths under 1 year.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Premature Births, Congenital Debility, etc.	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	7

BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Illegitimates
January	10	10	20	—
February	7	11	18	—
March	8	10	18	—
April	8	2	10	1
May	17	7	24	1
June	10	9	19	1
July	8	9	17	—
August	16	8	24	2
September	8	6	14	1
October	8	7	15	—
November	8	11	19	1
December	9	5	14	1
Totals	117	95	212	7

The above is the total number of Births registered in the District. The returns from the R.G. allows for Births that took place in the District, but really belong to other Districts, and visa versa, are taken into account.

The total numbers of Births for the District are:—

126 Males, 102 Females, Total 228.

Birth Rates, Death Rates. Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rates, and case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938 (England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns):—

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County
Rate per 1,000 Population.				
<i>Births—</i>				
Live	15. 1	15. 0	15. 4	13.4
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
<i>Deaths—</i>				
All Cases	11. 6	11. 7	11.0	11.4
Typhoid and Paraty- phoid Fevers... ..	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—
Measles... ..	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
<i>Notifications—</i>				
Small Pox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.36	0.46
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5. 5	7. 8	3. 6	13. 1
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not available		
Other	2.19			
Total	3.08			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not available		
Others	2.11			
Total	3.08			
<i>Notifications—</i>				
Puerperal Fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53
Puerperal Pyrexia				15.46

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases notified during 1938:—

	Number of Cases.	
	Notified.	Removed to Hospital.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	6	5
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	5	1
Small Pox—		
No. vaccinated and re-vaccinated Nil.		
No. vaccinated in infancy	Nil.	
No. unvaccinated	Nil.	
Scarlet Fever	44	38
Diphtheria	14	12
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—
Erysipelas	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Acuate Polio-Myelitis	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—
Other Disease (specify them)	—	—
Totals	81	56

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free of charge by the Local Authority when necessary.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1938

Age Groups.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1—2 years.	2—3 years.	3—4 years.	4—5 years.	5—10 years.	10—15 years.	15—20 years.	20—35 years.	35—45 years.	45—65 years.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	1	4	2	19	8	5	4	1	...	44
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	1	...	3	8	1	...	1	...	14
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	6
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	1	...	1	5	2	23	17	7	7	2	5	70

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of Cases Notified Monthly.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5
Scarlet Fever	6	1	3	3	4	5	1	1	7	6	5	2	44
Diphtheria	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	2	14
Pneumonia	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Erysipelas	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	12	2	5	6	8	7	4	5	10	6	8	8	81

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following number of Cases were Notified during the years 1934-1938, and are useful for comparison.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Totals.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	5	9	11	6	40
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	3	3	4	6	5	21
Scarlet Fever	47	43	55	58	44	247
Diphtheria	5	1	7	5	14	32
Erysipelas	3	4	4	2	4	17
Pneumonia	2	1	2	10	6	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Anterio Polio Myelitis .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Para Typhoid Fever .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Totals	69	58	82	92	81	382

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in different Wards of the Urban District.

	North.	South.	Central.	East.	Milford.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	....	4	....	2	....	6
Other Forms Tuberculosis	2	....	2	1	....	5
Scarlet Fever	8	11	10	8	7	44
Diphtheria	3	2	4	4	1	14
Erysipelas .....	....	1	2	1	....	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	....	....	....	....	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pneumonia	1	....	1	2	2	6
Totals	16	18	19	18	10	81

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the Year 1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Totals.		Deaths.				Totals.
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	M.	F.	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 .....	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
15 .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20 .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
35 .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
45	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1
65	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	3
Totals	4	2	2	3	6	5	2	4	...	2	8

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Un- Impaired	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
1	1	—	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTES ON NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

During the year 1938, 81 cases of Notifiable Disease have been brought to my notice, as compared with 92 in the previous year.

The total number of cases are made up as follows: Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6, Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5, Scarlet Fever 44, Diphtheria 14, Erysipelas 4, Pneumonia 6, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, and Puerperal Pyrexia 1. They are distributed among the four Wards as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been reported to me during the year, five less than the previous year. The average spread over the last five years is 8, as against 8.4 for the period of 1933-1937. The cases for the past year occurred in the following Wards: North nil, South 4, Central nil, East 2, Milford nil; as against North 3, South 2, East 4, Central 2, and Milford nil for the previous year.

The average number of cases spread over the five years for the following Wards is as follows: North 1.2, South 3.2, East 2.2, Central 1.0, Milford .4.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year five cases have been brought to my notice under this heading, one less than last year.

They were distributed among the five Wards as follows: North 1, South 1, East 1, Central and Milford nil. During the past five years 19 cases have been notified, giving an average spread over the period 1934-1938 of 3.8, a decrease of .6 over the previous years. The averages during the past five years for the various Wards are as follows: North 1.0, South 1.4, East 1.2, Central .2, and Milford .4. The number of cases on the Register at the end of the year 1938: Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males 37, Females 17, Total 54; Non-Pulmonary—Males 4, Females 20, Total 24; making a total of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary of 78.

In the corresponding period of last year there were two less on the Register of the Pulmonary type, and the same number of the Non-Pulmonary.

All the Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases are under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and the Health Visitor. In necessitous cases additional nourishment is supplied by the County Council on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, and, where necessary and advisable, shelters are provided by the County Council.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 14 less cases this year than there were during 1937; the average for the five years

works out at 49.4, an increase of 6.4 over the previous five years. If the distribution of the disease among the five Wards is considered, it is found that the South provided the largest number of cases, viz., 11, Central 10, North and East 8 each, and Milford with seven cases.

In the previous year the East Ward contributed 19 cases, North 13, South 12, Central 7, and Milford 7, so that in the North Ward there are five less, one less in the South, 11 less in the East, three more in the Central, and Milford had the same number as the previous year, namely 7. Most of the cases were mild in character, but in one instance, I regret to report that the case, being of a malignant type proved fatal.

Diphtheria.—Fourteen cases were reported to me during the year 1938, nine more than the year before. Three of the cases occurred in the North Ward, two in the South, four in each of the East and Central Wards, and one in the Milford Ward. In the previous year South Ward contributed three cases, East and Milford one each, and North and Central nil. Most of the cases were mild in character, and readily responded to treatment, but in one instance, I regret to report that the case, being very ill when admitted to Hospital, proved fatal, which proves that on the first symptoms of a sore throat it is advisable to call in a Medical Practitioner.

In my opinion many of the cases of Diphtheria are caused by contact with milk and milk bottles. The habit of providing milk for the children in Schools is to my mind folly and a pernicious habit. In some cases the milk and milk bottles are in a filthy condition when they are delivered at the school, and, furthermore, I have myself time after time seen children drinking out of the same bottle, and also using the same straw for sucking up the milk. The milk bottles in some cases are not properly washed, and may have been used as urinals, storage of turpentine, paraffin, etc., etc.

Until we stop this promiscuous giving of milk in schools, so long shall we have contact diphtheria cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—One case under this heading has been brought to my notice during the year. The last cases were in 1933, when there were three during the year. The average per year for the past five years is .2.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Only one case has been brought to my notice during the year 1938. The previous case was in 1936.

Pneumonia.—Six cases have been brought to my notice during the year 1938, as against ten for the previous year.

Erysipelas.—Four cases have been brought to my notice during the year 1938, in comparison with two the previous year.

The following is the number of specimens from your area that were examined in the County Bacteriological Laboratory during the year 1938:—

	Positive.	Negative.
Enterica:—		
Typhoid, Para-typhoid A. and B.	—	3
Gaertner, Dysentery, etc.	—	1
Diphtheria	9	29
Phthisis	5	34
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli (Inoc. Test),		
Ministry of Agriculture	2	6
Routine Samples	1	11
Milk for Methylene Blue Test—		
Routine Samples	5	8
Milk for Bacillus Coli—		
Routine Samples	7	6
Miscellaneous	2	6
Totals	<u>31</u>	<u>104</u>

In addition to the above, seven samples of water have been taken for Bacteriological examination.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. M. Ash, for the above figures.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Chicken Pox and Measles have been prevalent during the year. Again I wish to emphasise that the number of children affected with this malady could be considerably reduced if only the children in the infectious stage were not allowed to mix with others. At the same time, I am pleased to note that there have been no Deaths from either of the above maladies.

Cancer.—Below I give you a list of the Males and Females, with their ages and the organs attacked, who have died during the year 1938:—

Males.	Age.	Females.	Age.
Rectum	40	Lung	72
"	70	"	59
Prostate	75	Lung and Breast ...	68
Stomach	74	Breast	67
"	57	Colon	76
Spine	62	Pancreas	69
Œsophagus	78	Ovary	91
Thyroid	52	Vulva	82
Bronchus	49	Ventriculi	59
		Bladder	74
		Stomach	76

The occupations of the above are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Labourer.	All House duties.
Needle Caster.	
Bricklayer.	
Miner.	
Stove Grate Fitter.	
Caretaker.	
Farmer.	
Railway Shunter.	
Packer.	

This makes a total of nine Males and 11 Females dying from Cancer during the year 1938. In 1937 there were eight Males and 15 Females, an increase of one Male and a decrease of four Females for the year 1938.

The average age at death for the Males was 61.88 years, and for the Females 72.09. For the previous year the average age at death: Males 68.1, Females 59.2.

HOUSING.

The general condition of the dwelling-houses in this district is gradually being improved. Improvements have been made to bring them into line with modern requirements by some owners on their own initiative, whilst others have been requested to do so by your Officials, either by formal or informal action.

Back-to-back dwelling-houses have been made through houses, and a great improvement has taken place. In one or two instances two houses have been made into one, thus giving the tenants some of those amenities which were not there before.

During the year an Order was received from the Ministry of Health confirming the clearance of 24 houses out of 26, following an Enquiry into seven clearance areas. In my opinion there should have been a total clearance in the Bridge Street area, and two dwelling-houses should not have been allowed to remain when properties on each side of the two houses had to be demolished.

Whilst on the subject of Housing, I have to state that for several years I have reported a dwelling-house in connection with a farm, owned by the Charity Trustees. It is now six years since I first took up the matter, but up to the present, no action has been taken.

HOUSING ACTS, 1925—1936.

	Number of Schemes.	Number of Houses.
1.—Completed.		
(a) Clearance Areas	7	26
(b) Improvement Areas	—	—
(c) Number of Individual Unfit Houses	1	4
2.—Work in progress.		
(a) Clearance Areas	7	26
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	1	4
3.—Approved by Ministry of Health.		
(a) Clearance Areas	7	24
(b) Individual Unfit Houses for which Notices have been served	—	—
4.—Proposed to be dealt with.		
(a) Clearance Areas	—	—
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	—	—

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 508 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 508 |

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	70
(4) Number of dwelling-houses exclusive of those referred to under the previous heading found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	70
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	70
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring the defects to be remedied	508
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil.

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part 4.—Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... 114
 (2) Number of families dwelling therein ... 114
 (3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 696
 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... Nil.
 (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 12
 (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 72
 (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil.
 (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... Nil.

Caravans.—There are no caravans in the District. The one that I reported on in my last annual report, which was situated in Crich Lane, has been removed.

The usual caravans that visit the District during Fair-time and at various times are mostly of a high standard, and reflect great credit on the inhabitants for the high standard of cleanliness that is maintained.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The only one in the district has been visited on many occasions by your Inspector and myself during the year. I am pleased to report that no complaints have been made with reference to the manner in which this establishment has been conducted during the year. The limewashing of the rooms has been carried out, and as far as the cleanliness is concerned, this has been attended to as far as the facilities allow.

WATER.

All the Belper water is from various rock beds in the Millstone Grit series of rocks and shales.

The highest is called the rough rock or first grit. Springwood and Bullsmoor are both at the bottom of the Coxbench Grit, with a bed of shale in between it and Ladywell, which is at the bottom of the Belper Grit.

Both these beds are local names for the middle grit group, and further north it is called the Chatsworth Grit or third grit.

The Waterworks water is got from the Upper Kinderscout Grit in the well, and the borehole goes down to the Lower Kinderscout Grit.

The district is supplied from four Reservoirs, namely:—

Bullsmoor Reservoir, with a capacity of 293,000 gallons.

Springwood Reservoir, with a capacity of 293,000 gallons.

Ladywell Reservoir, with a capacity of 41,000 gallons.

Bessyloan Reservoir, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons.

The first three are fed by springs, and when the flow of the springs falls below their normal level, the supplies are augmented from the Strutt Waterworks, which is ample and never failing.

Samples have been taken during the year and submitted for Chemical and Bacteriological examinations, and the reports at the present time show the same to be of good quality. It is a matter for congratulation that we are in the happy position of having a plentiful supply, and to know that we can supply the surrounding parishes, and it is hoped that in the near future additional machinery will be installed as a stand-by in case of necessity.

RAINFALL.

The highest for the month was in July, when it reached 4.35 inches, and the lowest was in April, .17 inches.

Below I give you the readings of the Rainfall for each month during the year 1938:—

January	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.79
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	.99
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	.19
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.35
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.39
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.40
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.19
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.82
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.25
Total							<hr/> 28.88 <hr/>

I am indebted to R. G. R. Giblett, Esq., of the Herbert Strutt School, for the above readings.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are forty-five Milk Producers and fifty-six Milk Retailers in the district. All the cowsheds have been visited by your Inspector and myself, and are always under constant supervision. Cow-byres have been modernised, and an up-to-date Dairy has been installed at one farm. I should like to see every farm where milk is produced, and at every milk retailer's premises, equipped with sterilising plants, to ensure that all milk utensils are thoroughly cleansed before use. There are nine Accredited Milk Producers in the district, a number which I should like to see increased, as I see no reason why every Milk Producer should not produce milk equivalent to the requirements set out for Accredited Milk.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Pollution of the River Derwent still goes on from the houses situate at Broadholme and Bridge Foot, in spite of the fact that I have repeatedly brought this matter to your notice. New buildings and water closets have been erected and installed during the year 1938.

SEWERS.

Under the previous heading of Rivers and Streams I have stated that the River Derwent is polluted by Sewage from the

houses situate at Broadholme and Bridge Foot. I have repeatedly for some years drawn your attention to the lack of Sewers in these areas, but I regret that nothing has been done. In my last Annual Report I stated that I was pleased to report that steps were being taken to sewer Farnah Green, Blackbrook, and the Lower Chevin Road. This apparently was premature, but I trust the Council will, without any further delay, get in touch with the Engineers, as the present system of the emptying of cesspools is an abominable nuisance.

While the Council are dealing with the sewerage of the above-named districts, I would suggest that they also go into the question of the sewerage of the 20 houses at Swainsley.

Whilst dealing with the question of Sewage, for two years I have brought to your notice the numerous complaints that I have received, and am still receiving about the offensive odours emanating from the Sewage Works. I must impress once again upon the Council the need to use their endeavours to mitigate the nuisance. I suggested two years ago that the matter of chlorinating the sewage should be tried. This has not been done.

FOOD STORES.

These have been visited on several occasions during the year, and I am pleased to report that there have been no grounds for complaint relative to the cleanliness of the shops or to the articles of food stored.

During the year 96 samples were taken, including 30 Milk samples. One sample of milk was found to be 6 per cent. deficient in fat, and one sample of milk contained about one per cent. of extraneous water.

A sample of baking powder was found to be somewhat deficient in available carbon dioxide, and one sample of grape juice contained sulphur dioxide preservative within the permitted amount, but was declared to be free from preservatives.

The vendors of these samples were cautioned.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Total number of Cowsheds in District...	...	87
Total number of Farms in District	...	45

Work done during 1938.

Number of Cowsheds:—

1.—Newly built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
2.—Entirely remodelled internally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
3.—Not now used for milk beast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4.—Where new floors were laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5.—Where floors were repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6.—Where feeding troughs repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
7.—Where lighting and ventilation were improved...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
8.—Where lofts were removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
9.—Where loft floors were improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10.—Where drain inlets were removed to outside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
11.—Where drainage was provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
12.—Where walls were rendered in cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
13.—Where standings were paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
14.—Where approach paving was repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15.—Which were cleaned up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
16.—Where manure dump was moved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
17.—Where manure dump was improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18.—Where work is completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
19.—Where work is in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Number of Farms:—

1.—Where new dairies were built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.—Where dairies were improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
3.—Where cow-keeping was given up...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

BAKEHOUSES.

There are nine Bakehouses in the district, and these have been visited on many occasions. I am pleased to report that I have very little to complain about as regards the hygienic manner of this particular trade or business. On two occasions it has been necessary to draw the Proprietor's attention to the necessity of overdue limewashing of the bakehouse, and I am pleased to report that this has been carried out without any delay.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are nine Slaughterhouses in the district. All have been visited on many occasions. The premises have been kept in a clean condition, the meat has been of a very high standard, and credit is due to the butchers for their help and co-operation in their endeavour to provide the public with meat of high quality. During the year I have had no cause to condemn any meat as being deceased or unwholesome.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.		Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed (if known)	720	—	—	135	2184	1352
Number Inspected	546	—	—	135	1560	862
All disease except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part of the carcase was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	.81	—	—	—	—	—

AIR POLLUTION.

Observations have been made throughout the year with reference to the emission of smoke from factory chimneys in the district. On several occasions I have had to draw the attention of factory owners to the nuisance, and in one instance an automatic stoker has been installed, and the nuisance has been abated. In another instance a similar apparatus is to be installed, which I am hoping will be as satisfactory as the one I have just mentioned.

RATS AND MICE.

During the year complaints have been received of the presence of rats about a dwelling. Upon investigation, in conjunction with the Rat Officer of the County Council (who had previously been informed and visited the Controlled Tip where it was supposed that the rats emanated from) the complaint was found to be without foundation, and the Tip was declared to be free from rats.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

This matter has received your Officials' careful attention during the year. I am pleased to report that progress has been made, but not to the extent that I desired. Forty-one Pails and two Privies have been abolished during the last year, and I am hopeful that greater progress will be made during the year 1939 in ridding the district of these abominations. I have advocated for years that it would be advisable in the best interests of the Council to raise a Loan to convert all the Pails and Privies into Water Closets as far as possible. There are some districts where this could not be done owing to there being no sewers in the localities, namely, Broadholme, Sots Hole, Bent, Shireoaks, Farnah Green, Lower Chevin Road, and Swainsley.

Below I give you a statement showing the number of the various Closets there are in the district:—

Ward.	Pails.	Privies.
South Ward	40	2
North Ward	54	22
East Ward	152	10
Central	37	3
Milford	100	4
Totals	383	41

The various types of Closets are as follows:—

Privy Middens	41
Pails	383
Water Closets	3134
Trough and Slop Water Closets.....	111
Total	3669

Conversions to Water Closets during 1938:—

Privy Middens	—
Pails	41
Total	41

NIGHTSOIL.

The collection of Nightsoil from all the Pails and Privies in the district is done by contract. During the year 499 tanks of Nightsoil were collected. These were deposited at three points, and no complaints have been received where the dumping of Nightsoil has taken place. In order to avoid complaints being made the Nightsoil has been covered up as quickly as possible

with earth or other material, which is always at hand. Again I would recommend that the work be carried out more speedily owing to the long distances between the calls. A motor could be used with a convertible body on which a tank could be used for the collection of Nightsoil in the night-time, and in the day-time the tank could be taken off and the motor could be used for other purposes.

COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

This is carried out by a Bedford Motor Lorry with a capacity of seven cubic yards, which is out the $5\frac{1}{2}$ working days, and a Tuke and Bell horse-drawn vehicle of $3\frac{3}{4}$ cubic yards, which is out three days one week and four days the other. The number of men employed on the motor lorry are four fillers and the driver, and with the horse-drawn vehicle, one filler and the driver, who assists in the loading. This branch has received your Officials' careful attention during the year, and I was hopeful that by the end of the year we should have replaced the Bedford motor lorry of seven cubic yards with one of a larger capacity, so as to reduce the running time of going to and fro from the Destructor or Tip, to cope with the increased number of houses that have been erected during the year.

The only complaints that have been received were at the holiday time, when the routine work of the collection was interfered with, but these were remedied during the following week, when all the district was covered.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Four private houses have been treated for the eradication of bed bugs. All have been disinfected. The method adopted is by fumigation, using a prepared fumigant, which has proved efficacious. The work of disinfection has been carried out by the Local Authority under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911 and 1928.

Frequent visits and inspections are made where this commodity is used, and strict attention is paid so that the guarantee of the purity of the flocks is in accordance with the Acts.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 26 of these establishments in the district, and with the exception of two they are carried out on hygienic lines, and reflect great credit on the proprietors of these establishments. Of the two mentioned that were not quite so satisfactory, one was where the stove was an old-fashioned one and did not meet with the standard of the present-day stoves; the other was where it had been neglected and the oil was being fed on the sides, but this was soon remedied when the proprietor's attention was drawn to it.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

Belper U.D.C., I am pleased to report, possesses one of the best and up-to-date Swimming Baths, 70ft. long and 27ft. wide, the depth of the water at the deep end being 6ft., and at the shallow end 2ft. 6in. It is installed with the latest system of filtration. On my visits I have found the water to be exceptionally clear and sparkling, the water being changed every four hours. During the year 1938, 24,000 persons visited the Swimming Baths, and 2,000 persons visited the Slipper Baths.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Factories, 39; Written Notices, nil; Other Premises, 6;
Written Notices, nil.

2. Defects found:—

	3 Found		3 Remedied.	
Want of Cleanliness	1	„	1	„
Inadequate Ventilation	1	„	2	„
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	1	„	2	„
	—		—	
	5		6	
	—		—	

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the 28th time, together with a Statistical Statement of the work that has been carried out during the year.

A large number of visits and inspections have been made under Public Health and other Acts, also to new houses in testing drains, which I consider an important item in connection with any premises, whether a dwelling house or otherwise.

In taking a retrospective view of the last year, a great amount of useful work has been done; improvements have been effected in many directions, old drains have been relaid where found to be defective, with new drains in accordance with the Byelaws.

The conversion or (using the new phrase) the replacement of Pail Closets by Water Closets has been carried out in 41 instances, in comparison with 23 Pails and seven Privies in the year 1937, making a total of 11 Closets changed from Pail and Privy system to the water carriage system. Although this is an improvement I was hopeful that more would have been done, and I am looking forward to more being done in 1939, as I am quite sure it will be beneficial to the people in general.

In 41 instances defective Waste Traps and Drains have been brought up to modern requirements. These have entailed a large number of visits before the work was commenced, and also whilst the work was in progress.

In 20 cases drains have been found to be blocked, and the point where the majority were found blocked was at the interceptor. I have for many years advocated the abolition of the interceptor and the mica flap inlet valve. Now I am informed that in the new set of building byelaws the interceptor is not mentioned, and in place of the inlets and outlets on the drains, there is to be one tall vent, which will act as an outlet, which, in my opinion, should have been in operation years ago.

The advantages to be obtained in abolishing the interceptor are great, and I believe will go a long way in solving the nuisance of offensive odours emanating from the sewers, as it is obvious that the more fresh air that can get into the sewers, the

more likelihood there is of the foul gases being reduced to the minimum. The question next arises what is to be done where the interceptors have already been installed. To make the sewerage system effective and absolutely free from foul gases, all interceptors should be taken out and all fresh air inlets blocked up, to allow for the circulation of air in the sewers.

The paving of yards and passages has been carried out in many instances; in the main they have been laid in concrete, which is preferable to asphaltting.

Roofs have been repaired and made watertight, and eaves and down spoutings have received attention in 12 cases.

Windows which did not comply with the Council's bye-laws have received attention during the year. In 78 cases new windows (the majority double hung sash) have been put in order to give more light and ventilation to the rooms.

HOUSING.

A large amount of work has been done during the year under this heading, a section of the duties that your official has always paid a great deal of attention. Two houses where back to back have been made through houses. Houses where walls were damp have had a horizontal damp-proof course inserted. In others the old and damp plaster has been hacked off and replaced with damp resisting materials, and improvements have been carried out in many ways to meet the modern requirements.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

A number of visits and inspections have been made to the slaughterhouses in the district. It is with great pleasure that I have to report that I have had no occasion to complain about the conduct of the business or the sanitary state of the buildings. In one instance improvements have been made in the lairage of the animals before slaughter. The quality of the meat has been found to be very good.

A large number of visits and inspections have been made to farms in the district. Improvements have been carried out where needed, but taking them on the whole, with one or two exceptions, the standard of cleanliness of these buildings has advanced within recent years, and the reports of the samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination is an indication of the cleanliness aimed at.

SHOP HOURS ACTS.

A large number of visits and inspections have been made during the year. Week by week observations have been carried out to ascertain whether the Closing Hours of shops at proper times on Friday and Saturday have been carried out, also other days of the week, and occasionally the proprietor oversteps the mark to the extent of a few minutes. Individual caution has been given to the shopkeeper and the law has been observed for a time. The shopkeepers who give the most trouble are those of a mixed trade, where the shopkeeper is entitled to keep his shop open till a later hour for the sale of exempted articles.

During the year complaints have been made as to the unreasonable temperature that shop assistants have to work in and representations have been made to the firm to install a heating apparatus and to close the shop front up to comply with the requirements of the Act to maintain a reasonable temperature.

PETROL INSPECTION.

There are twenty people licensed to store petrol in the district in various quantities from 100 to 4,800. I am pleased to report that the conditions laid down for the storage of petrol, as far as I can ascertain, have been carried out.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE AND COLLECTION.

The work under this heading has received my careful attention during the year. A few minor complaints have been made during the holiday period, when the refuse was left over for a week, when the working days are cut down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. The number of bins collected in the week by the five men on the Bedford refuse lorry amounted to 3,371, whilst from information received from another Urban District Council the number was 3,386, only 15 between the two.

Analysis of a motor lorry load of household refuse has been carried out, and the results are as follows:—

Large Cinders over $\frac{3}{4}$ in. screen	38	%
Dust	27.15	%
Bones .....	.09	%
Vegetables	8.29	%
Paper	14.69	%
Tins	4.62	%
Rags	2.04	%
Shoes .....	.59	%
Iron .....	.92	%
Crockery and Glass	3.78	%

Total	100.0	
-------------	-------	--

The average number of bins per load upon a week's test being made worked out at 71.

Your Financial Officer has been good enough to furnish me with the following figures relative to the cost of collection of household refuse, disposal, and scavenging. I am of the opinion that the wages of the man who is engaged on the controlled tip in the disposal of the refuse should be carried to Disposal Account, and not to the Collection.

	£	s.	d.
Scavenging	458	0	4
Destructor	725	11	2
Ashing	1,202	13	0
Total Debt for all purposes	129,330	6	0
Debt for Housing only.....	83,278	13	1

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Chairman and the Committee for their kind consideration of the reports that have been submitted during the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN A. STATHAM,

Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Inspector: JOHN A. STATHAM, Cert. R. San. In.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods Inspector.

Area of District 4,294 acres.

Estimated No. of Houses, 3,868.

New Houses Erected, 1938—(a) By Local Authority 20.
(b) By Private Enterprise 126.

Closets and Ashpits.

Defective Privies, Pail Closets, and Ashpits (Not for Conversion)	—	—	—	—
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	—	—	—	—
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	205	41	—	41
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	6	2	—	2
Defective Water Closets	24	8	—	8
Provision of Additional Water Closets	10	2	—	2
Provision of Portable Ashbins	234	86	—	78
Dirty Closets	40	20	—	20

Drainage.

No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	2	1	—	1
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets, and Drains	205	41	1	41
Drains Obstructed	40	20	—	20

Other Defects.

Paving of Courts and Yards	245	41	1	41
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts, and Down-Spouts	30	12	2	12
Sinks	40	20	1	20
Insufficient Ventilation	160	78	1	78
Windows	160	78	—	78
Dampness	20	10	1	10
Water in Cellars	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	4	1	1	—
Overcrowding	20	10	—	10
Foul Condition of Houses	12	2	—	2
Offensive Accumulations	6	3	—	3
Animals Improperly Kept	10	1	—	2
Pigsties	6	2	1	2
Smoke Nuisances	40	3	—	2
Urinals	6	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above	30	25	1	25
Totals	1555	508	10	499

	Number	In-	Nuisances Abated with or without on spections Notices without Register. Made. Served. Notice.	
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	45	45	—	1
Bakehouses	10	90	—	1
Slaughterhouses	7	150	—	—
Offensive Trades	37	40	—	—
Common Lodging-houses	1	40	—	—
Totals	100	365	—	2

(Signed) JOHN A. STATHAM,
Cert. R. San. In., Cert. Meat and Other Foods Inspector.

